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SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可

10 CENTS

EKATERINI CLASH IS COMPLICATING GREEK SITUATION

Allies Occupy Town; Royalists Ordered to Attack
Venizelists

STOP CONCESSION

King Now Refuses to Withdraw His Troops From
Thessaly

CASE IS SERIOUS

Constantine Has Long Conference With the British Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, November 3.—The Venizelists have occupied Ekatetini because its garrison attempted to prevent the passage of the battalion from Verris to join the National Army at Salonica.

Athens, November 5.—The Allied forces have occupied Ekatetini where there has been a collision between the Venizelists and the Greek Government troops, with a view to avoiding bloodshed.

The newspaper Hespirini states that King Constantine has decided to annul the order to transfer troops from Thessaly to the Peloponnesus in consequence of the advance of the Nationalist forces.

The re-enforcements proceeding to Ekatetini have been ordered to attack the Venizelists if the latter refuse to evacuate that town. The withdrawal of the Greek army in Thessaly has been postponed pending the establishment of a neutral zone.

Venizelos Satisfied

M. Venizelos is satisfied with the practical support of the Entente and therefore says he is indifferent to the postponement of the formal recognition of the Provisional Government.

There were thirteen Royalist and twenty Venizelist casualties in the fight which occurred prior to the occupation of Ekatetini. The Royalists are now eight miles south of that town, and are afraid to advance against the large Nationalist forces.

The Government has refused to consent to the Allies using light Greek warships with French crews to operate against submarines on the ground that that would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

Athens, November 4.—The Athens correspondent of the Morning Post says that the Venizelists state that the occupation of Ekatetini is necessary because the torpedoing of transports with Nationalist volunteers on board make it necessary to transport them by rail to Salonica.

The Athens Government has ordered three mountain batteries and two companies of infantry from Larissa to Ekatetini to eject the Nationalists. The situation is serious.

The British Minister has had a long conference with King Constantine on the subject of the occupation.

Germans Lose Heavily

A Servian communiqué states that positive information has been received that in the latest fighting on the left bank of the Czernareka the Germans suffered enormous losses.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in Macedonia states that the capture by the British of Barakli Dzuma, a fortified village covering a square mile of ground, on the 31st was the result of a skillful attack which advanced the British line on the Struma front several kilometers at practically an insignificant cost.

The weather was very unfavorable but despite a night march in torrential rain and a long wait early in the morning in sodden clothes and in trenches half-full of water the troops advanced in a very dashing manner and carried out the program without a hitch.

Attacking the defences in front and simultaneously outflanking them, they cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians, the majority of whom in the village surrendered.

Prisoners confirm other evidence of the humanity of the Bulgarians towards British prisoners and wounded.

Paris, November 4.—An official communiqué regarding the operations of the Eastern Army states that the artillery duel continues at various points, being fiercest in the region of the Czerna. There was no infantry action.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is Willing And is Nominated for Post Of Foreign Affairs Minister

Tientsin Foreign Commissioner and Minor Officials Dismissed; Expect Satisfactory Solution at Early Date

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, November 6.—It is announced that Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been nominated Foreign Minister, he having expressed his willingness to accept the portfolio. The nomination will probably be submitted to Parliament tomorrow.

Wang Chiah-hsiang, the Speaker of the Senate, left this morning for Nanking, to present to General Feng Kuo-chang his credentials as Vice-President.

Wang Lin-ko, the Foreign Commissioner at Tientsin, Liu Feng-cheng and Dr. Hawking Yen, the French and British secretaries at the Waichiapu respectively, have been relieved of their posts. It is generally regarded that Wang Lin-ko, Liu Feng-cheng and Dr. Hawking Yen are scapegoats sacrificed in connection with the Laohsikai affair. The dismissal of Dr. Hawking Yen is much regretted and is severely criticised by foreign and educated Chinese circles. As far as is known, he had nothing to do with the Laohsikai affair.

The Peking Gazette states that the dismissals are due to the Vice-Minister, Hsia Yi-ting, whose removal is demanded by the Chinese press. The members of the Tientsin National Territory Protection Society are also strongly agitating against Hsia Yiting.

Meanwhile, negotiations are proceeding between the French Charge d'Affaires and Hsia Yi-ting in a friendly spirit and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will be found at an early date.

Canton Preparedness Parade

Canton, November 6.—Under the pretext of honoring the dead heroes, but actually intended to show the preparedness of the South, a large army gathered at Canton yesterday.

General Li Lien-chun formally surrendered the commandship of the Yunnan army, at Canton today, the soldiers giving an exhibition drill, which was the finest seen for years past. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, inspected the troops and the Commissioner, Admiral Sah Ching-ling, joined in the ceremony.

Tomorrow, a public reception will be extended to General Li Lien-chun, all public organisations and schools joining therein.

The new Y.M.C.A. building was dedicated yesterday. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, performed the ceremony in the presence of the military and civil officials and also the foreign consuls. The British and American consuls made speeches.

Little Opposition to Wu

All of the local Chinese papers have received telegrams from Peking with the information that Dr. Wu Ting-fang's name will be voted on today by Parliament as the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. The request was sent to Parliament by the Cabinet on November 4. It is also reported that

Austria Loses 25,000 Men Since October 30

Commanders in Italy Beg Reinforcements be Sent From Rumanian Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ydine, November 3.—Prisoners state that the Austrian commanders on the Italian front have urgently asked for reinforcements from Rumania. The Austrians have lost 25,000 men since October 30.

RUMANIAN KING PAYS TRIBUTE TO TROOPS

'Our Mountains Should Be Impenetrable Wall,' He Tells Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 3.—King Ferdinand, in an Order to the troops dated October 22, pays a tribute to their valor and says: "Let no unit retire. Every position lost should be immediately attacked and retaken. Our mountains, the cradle and shield of our race for thousands of years, should be an impenetrable wall."

The weather was very unfavorable but despite a night march in torrential rain and a long wait early in the morning in sodden clothes and in trenches half-full of water the troops advanced in a very dashing manner and carried out the program without a hitch.

Attacking the defences in front and simultaneously outflanking them, they cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians, the majority of whom in the village surrendered.

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there is very little opposition to the appointment of Dr. Wu.

Sino-French Dispute

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 3.—The publication of the news of a tentative settlement of the dispute about an extension of the French Concession at Tientsin in a form which implied an humiliating "climdown" on the part of the French has complicated matters. Naturally the French authorities are annoyed, and are disposed to withdraw concessions which have been represented as a virtual acknowledgment that the original action taken by the French was indefensible.

All that the French want is a termination of negotiations which have dragged along for years, and the fulfilment of a promise given some time ago by the Waichiapu. From the point of view of the Chinese Government it is singularly unfortunate that a misunderstanding with France should occur at this particular moment. The Government is only managing to drag along with the aid of surplus funds released, by consent of the nations associated in the Reorganization Loan, by the Salt Administration. If French susceptibilities are wantonly wounded it is more than probable that France will press for payment of certain financial liabilities and refuse to liberate the surplus salt funds until they have been discharged.

Furthermore, China is endeavoring to borrow ten million sterling from the international financial group, and it is obvious that France can prevent this loan being granted if she so desires. Knowing how essential it is that China in her present weak and impoverished condition should retain the good-will of the creditor nations, responsible Chinese see with deep regret the efforts being made to magnify the importance of the Tientsin incident, and to antagonize France.

The Political Crisis

Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of the Interior, one of the Kuomintang members of the Cabinet, still refuses to resign his post. It will be remembered that soon after Mr. Sun assumed office he dismissed a large number of officials and appointed others, said to be his political friends. The Administrative Court held that these men had been wrongfully discharged, and ordered their reinstatement. Mr. Sun has refused to reinstate them, and further refuses to resign. The Premier has asked the President to dismiss Mr. Sun, but the President has refused on the ground that Parliament alone has the right to dismiss Ministers of State.

In some quarters it is suggested that the Premier should himself resign, but this would not solve the difficulty. As a result of Mr. Sun's recalcitrancy the work of his department is woefully in arrear.

Probably in due course Mr. Sun will be given another post and another Kuomintang man will take his present position. But matters political are in such a tangle that it is difficult to forecast what will happen.

NINETY PEOPLE PERISH IN STEAMER COLLISION

Freighter Becomes Unmanageable and Crashes Into Collier; One Survivor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Nov. 4.—Ninety souls perished when the London and North-Western Railway Co.'s s.s. Connemara (883 tons), going to Holyhead, collided last night with the collier Retriever (459 tons). Only one survivor has been picked up off the two vessels.

There were fifty passengers and 31 crew on board the s.s. Connemara and a crew of 13 on the collier Retriever.

The sole survivor is a seaman belonging to the Retriever, who says that she was unmanageable owing to the storm and crashed into the vicinity of Nantucket, sinking vessels when the Connemara was in the darkness.

The Connemara left Greenore, in Carlingford Lough, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening for Holyhead, with passengers, including nine soldiers returning from leave, and live-stock.

The collision occurred half-an-hour later off Cranfield Point, outside Carlingford Bar.

The sole survivor, a man named James Boyle, had a miraculous escape. He was unable to swim but managed to seize a boat and cling to it until it drifted close to the shore at Cranfield, where he was seen in the moon-light and dragged ashore, in a semi-conscious condition, by a chain of rescuers dashing into the surf.

Some cattle and sheep from the Connemara scrambled ashore terribly exhausted but were soon browsing, apparently little the worse for their adventure.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Canada and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Nov. 7

Per R.M. s.s. Montego Nov. 11

Per T.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 2

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Nov. 11

Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of October 20

is due at Yokohama on November 2,

and here on November 7. Left

Nagasaki on November 6, per R.M. s.s.

Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is

due at Hongkong on November 4,

and here on November 7. Left

Hongkong on November 5, per M.M.

s.s. Polynesien.

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The Canadian mail of October 20

2
results of their offensive in the West from February to July, which cost them 400,000 men.

For Vaux was evacuated by the Germans on Thursday morning and occupied by the French that night. The latter, in their trenches 400 yards distant, had heard a series of explosions indicating the blowing-up of casemates and material. The fort for the past week has been the target of a tremendous cannonade, especially from the new French 15½ inch mortars.

All the ingenious explanations of the German communiques do not succeed in concealing that fact that the reason for their evacuation of the fort was that the supply of cannon fodder is running short.

British Repulse Attack

London, November 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening. We completely repulsed a counter-attack against the trench captured on Thursday, eastward of Gueudecourt. We bombarded the enemy's line eastward of Fauquissart and in the neighborhood of Blairville.

General Haig reported yesterday morning. We successfully raided the lines north-east of Armentières and expelled a strong party from our trenches at Cuninchy.

The enemy, in a counter-attack east of Gueudecourt, yesterday, suffered extremely heavy losses in proportion to their strength. Over 100 dead have been counted. We took thirty prisoners and captured four machine-guns.

General Haig reported in the evening. There was considerable hostile shelling around Les Boeufs, against Destremont Farm and at Le Sars. We bombarded the line northwards of La Bassee Canal in the neighborhood of Bois Grenier and at Messines.

One enemy aeroplane was destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

General Haig reported this morning. Heavy rain fell last night. There has been trench-mortar activity.

Austrians' Third Line Of Defences Attacked

Italians Advance 3 1-2 Miles; Assault Trenches Five Feet Deep in Rock

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 5.—An official communiqué yesterday reported: Our infantry have captured a strong position on the southern slopes of Cima Bocche, in Travignold Valley, and consolidated it, despite a violent bombardment.

We advanced more than a kilometer eastwards, along the Oppachiesella-Castagnavizza road. Further towards the sea, a massed attack was smashed up by our fire, the enemy leaving numerous dead.

We took 558 prisoners, including eleven officers, also whole batteries of howitzers and munitions of all kinds.

A semi-official communiqué reports: The advance on the northern portion of Cima Plateau was vigorously pressed, yesterday, particularly on the ridge commanding the Castagnavizza Road, the principal artery of communication. The Italians, advancing from Vialone, scaled the rocky terraces to the east and drove the enemy beyond the hills southwards, advancing to a depth of 3½ miles and reaching the third line of the Austrian defences, capturing valuable observation posts.

The trenches taken on the 1st consisted of two lines five feet deep, excavated in the solid rock. These, grouped at important points, form a succession of field redoubts.

The two days' fighting resulted in a considerable extension and consolidation of the Italian occupation of Cima Plateau. The fact that a brigadier and other high officers were among the prisoners captured yesterday shows the depth penetrated by the Italians.

Two days of incessant fighting did not exhaust our dashing 11th Army, which advanced eastwards on the 3rd besides northwards. Pivoting on Mount Faite, which is the key to the enemy's defences, it wheeled south-eastwards, capturing strong defences and eliminating the whole salient.

The whole advance covers a tract of ground over two miles deep and three-and-a-half wide. We captured 9,000 prisoners, including 259 officers, ten 4-inch howitzers with ammunition, numerous machine-guns and much material.

An official message today reported: The enemy attacked five times on the slopes of Cima Bocche. All their attacks were driven off with heavy losses.

We extended our occupation south of Oppachiesella-Castagnavizza and took 200 prisoners. The total number of prisoners captured on the Julian front since August 6 is 40,363, of whom 1,008 are officers. We have taken 8,982 prisoners in the last four days, of whom 270 are officers.

ALLIANCES STRENGTHEN DIPLOMACY OF JAPAN

Baron Motono rejoices over safety of British and Russian agreements.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, November 3.—The Russo-Japanese Society this evening gave a banquet in honor of the late Japanese Ambassador, Baron Motono, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Motono, in his speech, said that he rejoiced at the consolidation of the friendship between Russia and Japan. He was convinced of the inviolability of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and said that the Russo-Japanese and Anglo-Japanese Agreements naturally supplemented and strengthened each other. He was convinced that the Allies will be victorious.

Buzeu Valley Heights Taken From Rumanians

Give Austrians Credit for Advance Beyond Frontier; Violent Fight for Passes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 3.—An official communiqué reports: Our pursuit in the Vulcan Pass region continues. Here we captured four more guns and much war-material.

There was violent fighting on the whole front at Rotherthurn Pass.

The enemy violently attacked in Buzeu Valley, occupied two heights and progressed beyond the frontier.

We advanced west of the Buzek River and captured some material. We advanced northwards at Tablebutz, captured a hundred prisoners and reported as lost on October 26.

Nursery Sale Receipts Probably Over \$7,000

The situation was quiet in the Dobrudja.

London, November 3.—An Austrian communiqué issued today claims that they gained ground south-east of Rotherthurn Pass and south-west of Predeal against the Rumanians. It appears that gigantic Italian attack were repulsed and altogether 2,000 Italians captured, but admits the loss of two batteries or Caros.

Berlin, November 3.—An official communiqué claims further success beyond Predeal Pass and the capture of 661 prisoners.

Petrograd, November 4.—Attempts made by the enemy to attack the Rumanians in the valley of the Alt, in Transylvania, collapsed under their cannonade.

The enemy, in the direction of Vulcan Pass, continue to retire northwards, pressed by the Rumanians, who have captured four guns and some prisoners.

The Dobrudja is quiet.

The Weather

Very cloudy and squally, but improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 72.2 and the minimum 63.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.8 and 59.9.

Leaders Protest Over Reichstag Adjourning Thro' Imperial Order

Distribution of Food Stuffs Must Be Done Carefully, Says Batocki

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 5.—Replying to criticisms in the Reichstag on the War Feeding Department, Herr Batocki said that the greatest care in the distribution of food-stuffs will be necessary in the new year, when agriculture will be burdened with the lack of human and animal labor.

Members of various Parties protested against the adjournment of the Reichstag by Imperial decree and complained that they had no guarantee that the Government will consider the complaints recently uttered in the Reichstag.

Dr. von Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, replied that the Kaiser will convocate the Reichstag if necessary. The Reichstag has been adjourned to February 13.

CRUISER REPORTED LOST NAMED ON GERMAN LIST

'Genista' Was Sunk Off Irish Coast During Last Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 5.—The Admiralty states that the German naval report issued on the 4th concerning the sinking of a small British cruiser off the west coast of Ireland on the 23rd evidently refers to the Genista, which the Admiralty officially reported as lost on October 26.

We continued our pursuit west of Vulcan Pass and captured 435 prisoners, four guns, twenty machine-guns and much material.

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PRINCE MIRCEA DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 3.—Prince Mircea, who was born at Bukharest in December, 1912, has died of typhoid.

War Events Summarized

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 4.—While the battle-fronts continue doubtful or unaltered, except by the brilliant French advances at Verdun and the renewed hammer-strokes of the Italians, who are pressing onward to Trieste, the chief events of the week are in Greece and Norway.

In Greece, the difficult and obscure position between the Royalists and the Venizelists threatens increasing difficulties, but an outbreak of public opinion in Britain has caused a strong repudiation of the notion of the Allies abandoning Venizelos, a statement with which the Royalists are making great play on the sole

foundation that the Allies have not repudiated the new Greek Cabinet. This has greatly cleared the air and the Nationalist movement progresses favorably amid popular enthusiasm and the support of the Allies.

The strained feeling, however, is already producing conflicts between the two parties and in Athens general feeling has been stirred to the highest pitch by the sinking of the s.s. Angeliki by a German submarine off Attica, which was on its way to Salonica, carrying volunteers to the National movement. Despite the efforts in Court circles to Burke the affair and to prohibit a public funeral at Athens of the drowned victims, popular excitement vividly presents this crime, which is clearly the outcome of the operations of the many German spies in Athens, one of whom was recently captured in the act of signalling to his friends at sea, while the presence, off the coast, of German submarines has long been notorious and warnings are all belated or discounted.

Suspicion and nervousness have been increased by an account in the Greek newspaper Patria of the capture of a German emissary at Larissa, on whom, it is alleged, were found plans of the Suez Canal, destined for Berlin, together with many compromising letters against the Allies and communications between King Constantine and Queen Sophie and the Kaiser. But German

desperation now knows no limit and German threats promise the total and indiscriminate destruction of all neutral shipping, not only with a present view to terrorise the world, but also in the hope of eliminating all possible competitors in merchant trade in the future.

The Scandinavian Powers and America are gravely exercised over this determination of Germany to

winning numbers of the various

raffles were as follows:

5 tickets in "Champions" ... No. 127

White tickets—Doll's House ... 396

White tickets—Doll's Pram ... 139

White Tickets—Dressed Doll ... 111

White tickets—Doll's Bed ... 2

Blue tickets—Co. Spread ... 14

Blue tickets—Nursery ... 36

Picture 113

Yellow ticket—1 Bank Note ... 42

Holders of the winning tickets are

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12a or No. 14 Jessfield Road.

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the prices of most utilities, which have advanced very considerably during the period of the war, will gradually show a decline. Land, however, in the International Settlement and the French Concession, which has remained at a comparatively low price during the war, will not show any downward tendency, but will rapidly

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There is no risk, therefore, in buying land. It is the soundest and most profitable investment, from which the element of risk has been entirely eliminated, in Shanghai.

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Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

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JAPANESE TO DEVELOP MINES IN PHILIPPINES

Will Spend 15,000,000 Pesos In Copper Interests Says Manila Report

Manila, October 18.—Giving promise of an expenditure of approximately 15,000,000 pesos in railroads and mining equipment, a deal is practically closed, whereby the entire copper mining interests in the Moncayay-Suyco district in the province of Lepanto will be exploited by Japanese capital according to local men in touch with mining interests in the Islands.

That an estimate of 15,000,000 pesos is decidedly conservative, and that the cost of developing the copper mines will amount to more than twenty millions of pesos, is the statement of another local mining man.

For some months past the country has been under survey by both American and Japanese engineers. One American engineer is known to have turned the project down because of the enormous cost of exploitation.

The party of engineers said to be in the district at the present time is composed of Y. Kazooka, a mining engineer of the Kossaka Mining Company, Jiro Takahashi, Michio Oka, and Chojiva Soma, all of the famous Hannaka mines belonging to Fujita and Company at Osaka, and A. Enriquez, a Spanish mining man who is acting as interpreter for the party.

For several weeks the party has been studying the Moncayay district, and the possibilities there. It is stated by local mining men that the mines are not in touch with any railroads, and that several miles of railway line will have to be built before the mines can be operated on a paying basis. At present there are three routes that might be used all to tidewater, but before copper can be brought to the waterfront, rail lines must be built.

The lowest estimated cost for the transportation is placed at 6,000,000 pesos, while no definite figure is set for installation of modern mining equipment, beyond the fact that it would cost more than any American firm is willing to put into it.

The Japanese are said to be backed by bankers, mining companies, and other capitalists.

To those capitalists detailed reports have been sent by the surveying engineers, and it is stated that the safe is closed, and that only minor details remain to be disposed of. Most of the land-owners in the copper district are Americans who have been in the Islands for years, and who have not worked the mines for the last twelve years.

What the land will sell for cannot be stated, as the various owners have set their own prices. It is said that Japanese capital will cover all, however, and it is expected that this will be one of the greatest land deals ever made in the Islands.

This deal will end all rumors that the Japanese were looking over the gold mining interests in the Banguet district. This story has circulated persistently for several months, and has been denied as persistently. It is stated by men familiar with gold working that the Japanese do not understand the processes of scientific gold mining, and would not engage in such a venture.

CARRIES IN HIS POCKET 3,000,000 YEN DIAMOND

Had Kobe Customs Officers Taxed It Belgian Would Have Paid 150,000 Yen

Tokio, October 31.—A diamond valued at 3,000,000 yen was found last Saturday by a Kobe customs official in the pocket of a foreign passenger, later identified as M. Adley, a prominent Belgian diamond merchant of Antwerp. M. Adley reached Kobe on the Peninsular and Oriental steamship "Nore."

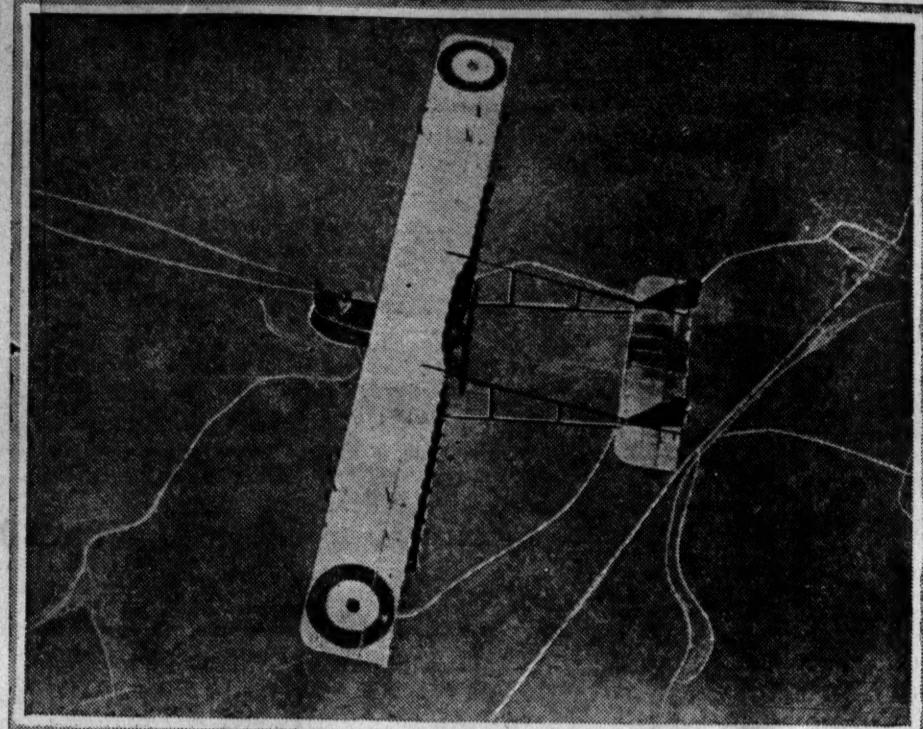
The general appearance of the diamond merchant and his wife, who were carrying some luggage in their hands, attracted the attention of a customs official. After a close scrutiny, the official decided upon a search and the gem was uncovered.

Proposing to tax the stone, the customs officers figured the duty would amount to 150,000 yen, the highest tax on record at the Kobe Customs House.

But the diamond was not brought to Japan for sale purposes, explained the Belgian, who said he was on his way home by way of America and intended taking the jewel with him. The officers decided that there was no reason for imposing a tax and the diamond was forwarded to the Yokohama Customs House by parcel post.

The merchant had another diamond in his possession, a smaller one, but it glittered with brilliancy surpassing ordinary jewels. It was to be a present to King Albert, said M. Adley.

An Unusual Aerial Picture From the War Zone



This remarkable picture shows a French biplane flying over German trenches on the western front. It was taken from another aeroplane flying above the one shown in the picture. The little white lines mark the German trenches.

GERMANS PLAN BREAK THROUGH TO MAHENGE

Results in Severe Fighting in East Africa; Columns Are Ambushed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 5.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in German East Africa reports: The German forces which were dislodged from Tabora have been endeavoring to break through to Mahenge and somewhat confused and severe fighting has occurred in the direction of Iringa since October 22.

A small detachment of Rhodesian Police, under Colonel Baxendale, was ambushed and suffered heavily in the dense bush. Colonel Baxendale was wounded and captured.

A German force suffered in a similar manner on October 22 twelve miles north of Iringa, the Commander being wounded and captured. Strong German attacks for the legal realisation of his wishes.

Brigadier-General Norther's column has been engaged successfully in the region of the Ruhudje River, a tributary of the Rufiji, south-west of Mahenge.

Later.—There has been fighting since October 22 between Iringa and Ngomurji and also eastward of Lutepeme.

A British post, consisting of fifty rifles and two guns, after resisting attacks for five days by numbers superior by eight to one, were compelled to evacuate the position. Half the garrison escaped after they had rendered the guns useless.

A strong enemy force from the direction of Mahenge advanced and entrenched westward of Ruhudje River, where they came in contact with Brigadier-General Norther, whose troops rushed the enemy with complete success, driving them across the river, inflicting losses of 200 men and taking 82 prisoners, besides much material. Our casualties totalled 21. The fighting continues.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 3.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, today received a deputation of men interested in the Crown Colonies and the colonies which do not possess responsible government. The deputation urged the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of trade and the development of their resources, labor supply and communications.

Sir Owen Phillips introduced the deputation. Mr. Bonar Law sympathetically replied. He suggested that, possibly, there are other means of arriving at the desired results.

GERMANS ESTABLISHING SPECIAL SUPPLY BOARD

Will Supervise Employment And Feeding of Workmen And Control of Manufactures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 3.—An official telegram from Berlin announces the establishment of a special war department, presided over by General Groener, to deal with the supply, employment and feeding of workmen, the supply of raw material, arms and munitions, the control of the Labor Bureau and Ordnance and also manufactures, exports and imports. Special attention will be paid to the supply of workmen, meat and fat.

Sir Reginald Wingate

Egypt Commissioner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 5.—General Sir Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan, succeeds Sir Arthur McMahon as High Commissioner of Egypt.

Relief Ship for Kut Prisoners Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 3.—The India Office announces that an enemy submarine sank a steamer proceeding to Alexandria with comforts valued at £6,700 for the Indian soldiers taken prisoners at Kut. The whole consignment, which was insured, was lost, but it is hoped that, owing to the kindness of the joint war committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the most necessary stores will be obtained on loan from the Red Cross depot at Alexandria. The balance will be despatched very shortly.

CHANGE IRISH COMMAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 3.—The Yorkshire Herald states that General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, succeeds General H. M. Lawson in the Northern Command and General Sir Bryan Mahon, late G.O.C. of the 16th (Irish) Division, succeeds General Maxwell as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

General Sir John Maxwell is created a K.C.B.

Argentine Wants to Buy Interned German Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 4.—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Times states that the Argentine Government has initiated negotiations for the acquisition of the interned Austrian and German steamers.

PEOPLE WHO ARE POISONED BY MEAT.

Persons who are subject to rheumatism should avoid above all things an excess of meat in their diet, for flesh food is productive of uric acid in the blood and uric acid is the cause of rheumatism.

Simple, wholesome diet—mainly consisting of fruits and grains—and a thorough cleansing and building up of the blood by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make up the treatment essential in all such case. Tens of thousands of cases of Rheumatism, even in its worst stages, when the disease has been pronounced incurable by all ordinary means, have been cured in this way and by these World-famous Pills during the past five-and-twenty years.

Participants in the Pilgrimage were very satisfied at the manner in which the Grand Shereef of Mecca had cared for their needs. The hygienic precautions taken by His Highness were especially remarkable and resulted largely in the immunity from cholera and plague.

The 30,000 pilgrims included 5,000 from India.

The adviser of the Sultan of Morocco, who went to Mecca as the head of a special mission from the French Government, said that he and his companions were delighted with their experiences and were much impressed by the sincerity and sagacity of the Grand Shereef. They and their people in Morocco would whole-heartedly support the movement headed by the Grand Shereef. He added that Indian Moslems whom they had met at Mecca were similarly favorably impressed with the conditions, which contrasted strikingly with the pilage, bloodshed and epidemics of pilgrimages before the war.

FRENCH AVIATOR MISSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 4.—The aviator Lenoir, frequently mentioned in communiques for bringing down enemy aeroplanes, is missing.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 4.—The new British loan had already been subscribed and the subscription lists close today instead of the eighth.

Burr's Broadway

IMPORTANT

Star Garage Co.

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars

For Hire

SEVEN-SEATER

\$5.00 Per Hour

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

BRITAIN TO PRODUCE ALL OF OWN STEEL

Extension of Works Makes Employment for 415,000 More Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 4.—The wrecks of five ships was washed up in the Bristol Channel yesterday.

Find Wreckage Of Five Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 4.—The wrecks of five ships was washed up in the Bristol Channel yesterday.

AUSTRALIA SEIZES COAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 4.—The Minister of the Navy, speaking at Woolwich yesterday said that the extension of steel-works at a saving of £6,000,000 a year will make Britain independent of foreign steel supplies by March.

The expenditure of ammunition in the battle of the Somme is now ten times that of January but there were more shells in France today than at the beginning of the war.

At least 215,000 additional men workers and 100,000 women are necessary if the augmented program, which is eating up thousands of tons of explosives, is to be efficiently carried out.

PROHIBIT IRON EXPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, November 3.—The export of iron has been prohibited.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Adelaide, November 4.—A serious cleavage in the Labor Party over conscription is imminent.

Melbourne, November 4.—The referendum is still incomplete. The "No" majority is being reduced daily.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Melbourne, November 4.—The referendum is still incomplete. The "No" majority is being reduced daily.

Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season.

Do not let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.

BE PREPARED.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. NO. 2660.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.

Write for prices and particulars.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

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The One Best Bet

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Ask the man from Tientsin.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

Beaconsfield Already Looks Winner of Champions Race; Black Diamond Takes Leger**Hot Favorite Has Plenty in Hand from Winsome Dahlia; Hazelnut Fails; Eclipse to Zuider Zee**

Before anything else, the Champions at the moment looks another easy thing for the Morris stable, on the running at the opening day of the Race Club's Autumn meeting. Beaconsfield, from a place far in the rear, jumped through at the half distance and qualified in a canter. Castiefield won even better, never being pressed and Mr. Stewart spent the journey down the straight in picking the mud out of his eyes and mouth.

It was a most disappointing opening day. The morning was dull after a week of rain. Then, during the tiffin interval, the rain came down again and still further dampened everything—people's spirits especially. As racing went, there was very little excitement, not a single tight finish being witnessed the card through.

The Maloo Plate brought the same placing as in the corresponding race last year—The Nipper, Coronet Dahlia, Niblick. Next there was another repetition, the evergreen veteran, Bonrite, coming up in the last stretch to ride Homefield out and win the Criterion Stakes for the third time. Bonrite has a habit of winning races three times, except the Champions and it would at least be a popular win if he could pull that off just once.

Malcolm won the Maiden Stakes in an uneventful race and then Beaconsfield sent the followers of the pink jacket in to tiffin with healthy appetites. Starting only a fraction better than five to one on, the pony looked at first as though it did not want to race and interest centered on its stable companion, who was pushed up to keep company with whoever chose to make the running.

With half the race run, Mr. Stewart gave the champion orders and it shot up like a rifle bullet, taking command at its jockey's favorite spot—the Monument—and winning a distance from Wakefield, whilst that honest and hard-working performer, The Capercalize, registered another place. Beyond, showing what Beaconsfield is capable of, the race was marked by a grand effort by Mr. Heard and Pingwu Chief.

They were a considerable hope to many punters and cut out a grueling pace in the heavy going, in an effort to shake off Wakefield. This hard work told in the last quarter and both jockey and pony finished dead beat, or The Capercalize would not have gone into the winning frame.

The Subscription Griffin Stakes brought the biggest dividend of the day. It seemed as though everyone was talking about Dinant, yet few had sufficient faith to back it and its win represented \$66.

Seventeen faced the starter for the St. Leger. Despite the fact that Winsome Dahlia had been made favorite for the club sweepstakes and that Mr. Burkhill was in the saddle, Black Diamond, Mr. Johnston's up, remained a hot favorite on the betting and the Kiangwan crack justified this confidence. It held the lead practically throughout and finished two lengths the better of Winsome Dahlia, with Nirvana, of sensational memory, beaten another length.

There were many big tips went astray in this race, the most surprising of all, perhaps, being Hazelnut, second in the Champions at the last meeting and which has trained consistently well. Mr. Hill kept the pony well in the running, but it lacked finishing pace.

With only four facing the starter, the Eclipse Stakes was a gift for Zuider Zee and Castiefield had little harder than an exercise gallop for the Autumn Cup.

Of the six ponies turning out for the Wanganloo Stakes, Uganda was credited with the best chance and Inchkeith was as well in favor. Mr. Stewart had the mount on Harry and clever, forceful riding landed the pony a winner by three lengths, to pay \$25 on the pari-mutuel, which is pretty long odds when the Tientsin jockey rides in Shanghai.

With nearly a score of ponies in front of him, the starter had some trouble in letting them go for the Kalgan Plate, but eventually got the subscription griffins off to a very fair start. Ampat was pushed well up and stayed there, to come well away in the final burst from Arizona and win by two lengths.

Mr. Stewart was the most successful jockey on the day, with three firsts. Mr. Johnston had two and Mr. Burkhill, for once, did not score a single win.

The results follow:

1.—The Maloo Plate.—Value Tis. 250. Second pony, Tis. 75. Third pony, Tis. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Half a mile.

Mr. John Peel's ches. The Nipper, Mr. Johnston... 152—1

Sir Paul's grey Coronet Dahlia, Mr. Burkhill... 155—2

Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. A. Hayes... 158—3

Also ran:—The Disappearing Bird (Mr. Hill), Sir Nigel (Mr. Knoll), Toeg and Speelman's Tuki Tuki (Mr. A. H. Watts), Auld Reekie (Mr.

Rowe), Gambia (Mr. Dupree), How Much (Mr. Vida). A length; half a length. Time, 1.01 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$11.90. Places, 1st \$6.40, 2nd \$5.90, 3rd \$12.40. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 251, 2nd 61, 3rd 42. 2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Value Tis. 400. Second pony, Tis. 100. Third pony, Tis. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile. lbs. Mr. Lamerton's ches. Bonrite, Mr. Rowe... 158—1 Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart. 158—2 Mr. Jerom's ches. Blazon, Mr. Willeumier... 155—3 Also ran:—Sandy (Mr. Johnstone), Sir Victor (Mr. A. H. Watts), Swanee (Mr. Heard), The Spec, late Memory (Mr. Knoll), Charlemagne (Mr. Ezra), Fly Bird (Mr. Dupree), Viator (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Sandiway (Mr. Vida), Voltaire (Mr. Sleep). A length; half a length. Time, 2.11 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$18.60. Places, 1st \$7.60, 2nd \$6.10, 3rd \$9.70. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 101, 2nd 362, 3rd 313. 3.—The Maiden Stakes.—Value Tis. 500. Second pony, Tis. 150. Third pony, Tis. 75. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—Three-quarters of a mile. lbs. Mr. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone... 157—1 Sir Paul's grey Winsome Dahlia, Mr. Burkhill... 157—2 Mr. Fay's brown Nirvana, Mr. Heard... 152—3 * 5 lbs. Extra. * 10 lbs. Extra. Also ran:—Billy late Poorpoo (Mr. Williams), Adventure (Mr. Seth), Candlelight (Mr. Moller), Daylight (Mr. Sleep), The Spear late Spear (Mr. Knoll), Hellespont (Mr. A. H. Watts), Gross Papa (Mr. Cannan), Hazelnut (Mr. Hill), Mush (Mr. Lanning), Cranfield (Mr. Stewart), Sentry (Mr. Vida), Giant Dahlia (Mr. Dupree), Dandy Long Legs, late Robgill (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Paragon (Mr. Daigleish). Two lengths; one. Time, 4.00 1/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$12.70. Places, 1st \$8.20, 2nd \$9.70, 3rd \$21.00. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 26, 2nd 479, 3rd 282. 7.—The Eclipse Stakes.—Value Tis. 300. Second pony, Tis. 100. Third pony, Tis. 50. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter. lbs. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 453, 2nd 543, 3rd 294. 4.—The Fahn-wah Stakes.—Value Tis. 250. Second pony, Tis. 75. Third pony, Tis. 50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide Griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a half. lbs. Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart... 158—1 Mr. Henry Morris' br. Wakefield, Mr. H. Morris... 155—2 Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's br. The Capercalize, Mr. W. Hill... 167—3 Also ran:—Moratorium (Mr. Willeumier), Whiteman, late Patrol (Mr. Moller), Sungari (Mr. Watts), White Nile (Mr. Knoll), Mameluke (Mr. Rowe), Concession (Mr. Burkhill), Pinwau Chief (Mr. Heard), Battle Dawn (Mr. Dupree), The Trader (Mr. Daigleish), The Poetical Bird (Mr. Hayes). Many; many. Time, 3.27 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$6.50. Places, 1st \$5.50, 2nd \$4.70, 3rd \$11.10. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 522, 2nd 407, 3rd 218. 5.—The Subscription Griffin Stakes.—Value Tis. 250. Second pony, Tis. 75. Third pony, Tis. 50. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile and a quarter. lbs. Mr. Henry Morris' ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart. 155—1 Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Rowe... 158—1

YOUR BREATH.....? Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let us help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature.

PINKETTES

Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

A PLAN WHICH PROTECTS THE POLICY THAT PROTECTS THE LIFE

A POLICY in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada not only protects the life it assures against death, but also protects itself against lapsing. A lapsed policy is of little value, and any plan that keeps a policy in force is of inestimable value.

Many things may be the cause of policies lapsing; it may be neglect, adverse financial circumstances, absence from home or sickness. To meet the circumstances that may arise, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada devised what is known as its AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which the premiums after the second year are automatically advanced as a loan against the policy, provided, of course, that the reserve on the policy will allow it.

The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

The Non-forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of very many policies.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Shanghai Dept.

A. H. Watts... 155—2
Mr. Fay's grey Wynona, Mr. Heard... 158—3
Also ran:—Clonmel (Mr. Schoch), The Buzzard, Osiris (Mr. Rowe), The Raj (Mr. Knoll), Driver (Mr. Williams), Coco's Chief (Mr. Springfield), Silverwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Nomadic (Mr. Ezra), Simple Simon (Mr. Lanning), Dixie (Mr. Vida). Many lengths; four. Time, 2.50 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$6.10. Places, 1st \$6.30, 2nd \$21.40, 3rd \$11.80. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 530, 2nd 641, 3rd 561.

9.—The Whangpoo Stakes.—Value Tis. 250. Second pony, Tis. 75. Third pony, Tis. 50. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 5 lbs. extra, two or more races 10 lbs. extra.—One mile and three-quarters. lbs. Mr. Sky's ches. Harry, Mr. Stewart... 155—1 Mr. John Liddell's grey Inch-keith, Mr. Daigleish... 158—2 Mr. Cire's grey Sidelight, Mr. Moller... 155—3 Also ran:—The Doe (Mr. Knoll), Paradox (Mr. Willeumier), Uganda (Mr. Rowe). Three lengths; two. Time, 3.35 4/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$25.90. Places, 1st \$15.00, 2nd \$11.20. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 311, 2nd 492, 3rd 310.

10.—The Kalgan Plate.—Value Tis. 250. Second pony, Tis. 75. Third pony, Tis. 50. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of Subscription Griffin Stakes 7 lbs. extra.—One mile.

Mr. Tiga Tuan Kongsee's bay Ampat, Mr. J. I. Ezra... 152—1

Mr. States' dun Arizona, Mr. Moller... 155—2

Mr. Reykold's grey Shorty, Mr. Willeumier... 152—3

Also ran:—Golden Ray (Mr. I. Ezra), Bamboo (Mr. Springfield), Seaweed (Mr. Sleep), Elgin (Mr. Boyd), Tay (Mr. Knoll), Trent (Mr. Seth), Captain Kettle (Mr. Rowe), Peanut (Mr. Hill), Ambleside (Mr. Bunker), Rufus (Mr. Dupree), Potash (Mr. Heard), Puck (Mr. Hayes), Chicken Food (Mr. Daigleish), Petersham (Mr. Williams). Two lengths; many. Time, 2.18 3/5. Pari-mutuel, for win \$32.70. Places, 1st \$8.80, 2nd \$6.30, 3rd \$38.40. Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 705, 2nd 146, 3rd 115.

SHANGHAI ATHLETE IS CHAMPION OF PROVINCE*Special Correspondence to the China Press*

Yangchow, November 3.—Though coming to a premature end on account of rain, the meeting that closed today of the Kiangsu Provincial Athletic Association of Middle and Normal School was a great success. Fortunately the rain held off till most of the events were completed, though not quite all.

The winning teams were as follows:

First Stand: Pu Tung Middle School, 19 points.

Second Stand: No. 1 Commercial School, Shanghai, 17 points.

Third Stand: No. 2 Industrial School, Soochow, 16 points.

The individual winners were reported to be as follows:

First: Wang Chen-chen, Nanyang Middle School, Soochow, 9 points.

Second Tzu Tsien, No. 2 Agricultural School, Soochow, 6 1/2 points.

Third Chang Hsiao-hsien, No. 2 Normal School, Shanghai, 6 points.

Third Wu Hsien-ching, No. 2 Middle School, Soochow, 6 points.

Third Yu Ting-tsung, No. 2 Industrial School, Soochow, 6 points.

Announcement Extraordinary

The Management of The Carlton Cafe beg to announce that beginning Tuesday, November 1st, they will serve an elaborate luncheon daily, from 12 noon until 2 p.m. Price \$1.25.

Also regular Table d'Hote dinner from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. Price \$2.00.

We are also in a position, with our modern, up-to-date culinary department, to serve at a moment's notice a dainty little dinner party, wedding breakfast, or banquet, giving the best the market affords. We have recently introduced some very special dishes that would appeal to the most fastidious.

Supper served in Ball Room. Private Dining Rooms.

We are also catering to monthly boarders:

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner	\$6.00
Tiffin and Dinner	50.00
Tiffin, single	30.00
Dinner, single	35.00

The Carlton Cafe
TEL. 2337

CHINESE BOXING AND FENCING CELEBRATION

There were approximately 3,000 persons present at the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Chin Woo Athletic Association at the Feng Ming Theater on Nantau Bund, Sunday. Mr. T. L. Chan, Manager of the Han Yeh Ping Co. presided. The celebration opened punctually at 1.30 p.m. Mr. S. S. Chow read a report on the progress of the Association for the last year. The association has about a new site, which a club house has been erected. In addition to boxing and fencing various other sports have been introduced. Four tennis courts, one football ground and one basketball ground have been added. The membership is growing. Efforts have been made to push forward boxing and fencing throughout the country. At present more than ten schools have joined the union. The association has seven branches.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen delivered a speech in which he said that the arts of boxing and fencing are most necessary for physical development. It is no surprise to people to know that in the fighting now going on in Europe the skillful handling of guns in hand-to-hand combats counts immensely. He hopes that the Chinese will realize this and make boxing and fencing their individual accomplishments as they did in the past.

No less than fifty members of the association gave exhibitions. Twelve boys most of them under 10 years of age, from the Cantonese Primary School were specially clever.

Following the exercises diplomas were distributed to the graduates by the chairman. A silver cup was given to four members who recently completed a bicycle journey to Soochow, which is perhaps the first ever tried.

When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBOUY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Add to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

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LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,
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A Branch of Shainin's Russian Provision Store

Is now open at

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opposite Lane, Crawford's

Fine Table Butter at 90 and 95 cents per lb. Kitchen Butter at 55 and 75 cents per lb. and all sorts of Choice Delicatessen can now be obtained there.

ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY

and

Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal Officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents

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The China PressPUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER.**

Very cloudy and squally, but improving in our regions. Northerly gale on the coast. Rough sea to the east of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

The Diplomacy of Japan
(*Peking Gazette*)

So far the new Terauchi Cabinet has disappointed the pessimists; satirists may find in that sentence consolation. It was fully expected that a Ministry born in the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Marquis Okuma from politics would spring up fully-grown to warlike stature and execute its will on the weakest object in sight. Nothing has happened, however. True, a grand naval review has taken place at Yokohama which has served to advertise that the Japanese navy which displaced only 61,000 tons during the war of 1894 has now grown to 628,321 tons—that is, in a period of twenty-two years has become ten times as great. But this maritime stock-taking is an annual fixture and politically there is nothing very particular about it.

Similarly, in the domain of domestic finance the new administration shows a tendency to be conservative and to use sounder methods than its predecessor. Debt amortization, for instance, is to be restored to the old high figure, this being made possible by the huge growth in the gold reserve, a phenomenon we have repeatedly called attention to; whilst the policy of improving the railways and communications is to be pushed methodically by the issue of annual loans. The remarkable elasticity which the export trade continues to exhibit, coupled with the heavy munition orders of the Allies, have placed Japan in such a favorable position economically that the people are happier and better provided with money than ever before in their history. From one end of the country to the other there is an immense and surprising bustle, attesting to the healthiness of internal conditions. In such circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that a certain affability should characterize the course of exterior policy, since the reactions of prosperity are seldom bellicose.

No absolute guarantee, however, as yet exists that Count Terauchi proposes to modify in any essential particular the false and cruel conception of China which his predecessors in office attempted to make the vogue. Based on the tradition of 1860, and therefore not native to Japan, it is this conception which lies at the root of every evil today in the Far East; and though Count Terauchi, aided by his Foreign Minister, Baron Motono (who has not yet arrived from Petrograd), proposes to qualify this attitude by adding to it the new and benevolent theory of the double-alliance with England and Russia, there can be not the slightest doubt that so long as Tokio diplomacy does not free itself from everything connected within the immediate past so long will it be fundamentally inimical to the New China. And why? To answer this we must discuss somewhat elaborately the historical origins of diplomacy in general, proving thereby that the use of traditional methods must be as disastrous here as it has lately shown itself in Europe.

Diplomacy originated in Italy in the Fifteenth Century. It sprang to life because of the necessity of preserving the political equilibrium among the half-a-dozen small States which went to make up the patchwork map of the Italy of the Renaissance. The actual father of modern diplomacy was one Nicodemus de Pontremoli who was sent in 1450 by the Duke of Milan to reside permanently as a political agent at the Court of the Medici at Florence, and whose powers of insinuation were so great that he was called "Sweet Nicodemus." This example was soon followed by all the Italian States, until it became a regular custom to have residing at the Court of every political rival an accredited agent whose business it was to keep in touch with developments of the day and to forward the interests of patrons by fair means or foul.

It was not, however, until diplomatic representation spread across the Alps to France twenty years later that it became important; for the method needed the support of a large policy to command respect. During the reign of Louis XI, French ambi-

tions demanded great watchfulness of all the European courts and so Louis XI borrowing skilled men from Italy, and adapting and greatly improving their methods, soon changed the entire character of European relationships not only in spirit but in form, his unrelenting activities virtually forcing every nation to form a definite foreign policy and to adopt a definite system of its own. Not only was the new method vital in foreign affairs; it was soon shown to be an important element in assisting the final destruction of feudalism which still lingered on.

By denying the right of embassy to powerful vassals, diplomatic action speedily became the monopoly of the monarch, and these vassals being isolated from contact with their peers gradually fell under the direct control of their feudal superiors, the kings. As correspondence between Court and Court grew, the royal postal service was invented—the post office having originally existed solely in the interests of the sovereign to carry the diplomatic correspondence, private persons being strictly forbidden the use of it. To insure secrecy of communication, cryptography, which had been known and practised in Europe as early as Julius Caesar, was developed into an art; and by the close of the Fifteenth Century every Chancery in Europe had its expert not only in enciphering despatches but in deciphering stolen or intercepted correspondence. Owing to the necessity of rapid work, Latin, which during the Middle Ages had been the sole international medium, now yielded a place in all diplomatic intercourse to the National languages, so much so that before 1500 even the reports of the Papal nuncios were written in Italian. Secrecy was so glorified that Louis XI declared that "he would burn his hat if he could suppose it capable of guessing the secrets of his head"—whilst his constant instructions to his ambassadors as he sent them abroad were, "If they lie to you, lie still more to them!"

Historically, then, diplomacy is simply a system of official intercourse invented by the small Italian States to preserve their privileges by mutual bargaining and mutual trickery, the art becoming stereotyped by the necessities of the larger kingdoms of Europe when they were changing their vaguely-defined territorial sovereignty into a precise absolutism. Whilst the conception is primarily Italian, the method is French; and since the eighteenth Century the art has remained practically unchanged, the name, *corps diplomatique* having been given in 1754 by a lady in Vienna to the numerous body of foreign Ministers there resident. Though constantly attempting to adapt itself to modern conditions diplomacy has so far entirely failed to do so, since it has not yet been possible to invent a method which, while responding to the clamorous needs of modern democracies, will at one and the same time be efficient in the conduct of routine business. Diplomacy therefore sways between a singular ineptness to interpret modern thought, and an almost indecent haste to respond to the vehement shoutings of pressmen. Half-dead because it is anchored in the past, it yet remains an absolute necessity; but what is ultimately to become of it it is as yet impossible to say.

It cannot be denied that many very delightful places are to be found on the shores of this sea. What was it, then, that branded the North Sea even in days of peace as an outcast, a very pariah among seas?

I will try to solve this problem. Now you may or you may not, be aware that the North Sea is shallow that were its level to sink a few hundred feet—a distance, for example, equal to the height of St. Paul's Cathedral—you could walk dry shod from Newcastle to the Dutch coast.

That supplies the key to this question.

There is something rather cheap and nasty about a large expanse of water which is shallow. The Baltic suffers badly from this defect—i.e., a miserable lack of depth.

Compare the wretched paucity of twenty fathoms in the North Sea with the sublime magnificence of the Pacific, where a depth of 7,000 fathoms may be found on the chart.

Ah, that is the real sea, 7,000 fathoms—42,000 ft. of wonderful clear water under the keel.

I shall have cause to mention this shallowness of the North Sea in connection with other of its failings later on in this indictment. But for the moment let us consider the climate of the North Sea. I have had a good deal of experience of this, and, as a result of these experiences, I am convinced that the climate in question manifests itself in two forms of weather, both of which are extremes. Sometimes it is wonderfully fine, and for a few hours one is inclined to revise all uncompromising opinions one has formed about the North Sea. But ere long a thin haze will appear on the horizon. This will gradually extend, and soon you will feel the first damp, clammy breath of a North Sea fog.

This does not happen occasionally but in the ratio of about 99 times in a 100. It is hardly ever a downright honest fog. Usually it consists of dense patches and clear spaces.

We will imagine that you are on watch in a ship under these circumstances; this is what happens. The ship runs into a patch so thick

that the forecastle-head becomes invisible from the forebridge.

All round the ship echoes the frightened clamor of the bells from some fishing fleet, punctuated at irregular intervals by the dismal fog-horn wail of some old Norwegian barge.

The captain is informed, and unless he is feeling very bloodthirsty he probably orders a reduction of speed.

To the lay mind it seems so simple to reduce speed. The man on the bridge turns a handle which rings a bell in the engine-room, and lo! the ship slows down. If you want to know what really happens come with me in imagination to one of the boiler-rooms of his Majesty's ship when this evolution takes place.

Water-tube boilers are really very delicate creatures.

It is just as unpleasant for a water-tube boiler to find its steam-producing powers abruptly curtailed as it is for a man suddenly to stop himself when he is running down hill.

Unless the boilers are handled most tactfully they usually vent their annoyance by blowing off steam. This outwardly innocent performance—really quite interesting to watch, though rather noisy—is as a red rag to a herd of bulls to any self-respecting engineer commander. The great man will send for the senior engineer lieutenant, who in his turn will deliver himself of a few caustic remarks to the engineer lieutenant of the watch.

This gentleman works himself up to a suitable feeling of "hate" by visiting the hottest part of the engine-room and then bursts like a high-explosive shell into the offending boiler-room.

On his arrival he "hands out a bottle of acid all round," to use a lower-deck expression.

Thus the apparently simple operation of reducing speed frequently produces a good deal of trouble, bad language, and sorrow.

A sudden increase of speed produces similar conditions, and an increase in speed will probably soon take place in the North Sea, for it is odds of ten to one that within five minutes of reducing speed the ship runs out of the patch into a beautifully clear sky.

The "owner" forthwith orders an increase. By the time the ship has worked up to 20 knots a fresh layer of fog descends again, like a wet blanket—and so the merry game goes on *ad nauseam*.

That is what "fine weather" means in the North Sea.

The alternative is a south-west or easterly gale. The happy medium is non-existent for all practical purposes. Gales in these waters act quite in accordance with the general perversity of the North Sea. They come very suddenly and in an unexpected manner. As the sea is so shallow it is easily disturbed, and the slightest wind soon raises a nasty "lop."

The advent of war has not improved the reputation of the North Sea. I quite admit that some of its war-time failings are not entirely its own fault. For example, the shallowness of this sea makes it an ideal place in which to lay mines. Consequently, if you were allowed to see certain charts of the North Sea which may be found in his Majesty's ships you would notice great rectangular and polygonal areas, heavily shaded in. These places are unhealthy and best avoided. Unfortunately mines sometimes get the Wanderlust and break from their mooring to drift aimlessly about.

If they are Germans they are extremely dangerous adrift or moored; this is perhaps only to be expected as a kind of national trait. I came across the Hague Convention, which lays down among other things the laws of nations concerning mines becoming safe when they break adrift. It makes pathetically comic reading to anyone who has made some few expeditions into the North Sea during the last two years.

A word about submarines. These pests seem to thrive (I almost wrote multiply) in the North Sea. Of course there is a fairly heavy mortality as well, a kind of "survival of the fittest" in perpetual action. But even so, there are quite enough of the brutes left to give the North Sea a bad name on that heading alone. I simply cannot get away from the root of all troubles in the North Sea—it's shallowness. If only it was reasonably deep submarines could not lie on the bottom; as it is, they do so at their convenience. I feel I could write much more in this indictment of the North Sea. But I think I have said enough to show that this sea is not a pleasant place either in peace or war.

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The Manual Training Of Disabled And Mutilated Soldiers

Can Science Remedy Social and Economic Losses in War?

As a suggestion in chiaroscuro of the value of arts and crafts this war is

rich in fine examples taken from the tragic experiences of the actors. Surgeons who have seen the battle-fields and hospitals of Europe dwell upon the stupendous problems of caring for the men disabled and mutilated by modern shot and explosives. How are these men to be trained and fitted for work? Can a man who has lost his right hand be taught to use the left? Should he learn a new trade or cultivate the old one with his left hand? Can men blinded by explosives be taught to use their fingers in drawing or in such unions of brain and fingers as music and typewriting?

These problems were discussed at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. Obviously both technical and social issues are here in question. In the first place the normal and working life of artisans and professional men has, of necessity, given way to military duty. Though we assume that most of them will be taken back into the industrial life of the nation, others will be permanently or partially incapacitated for one cause or another. In addition to the drainage of huge bodies of men from civil employments, which cannot fail to produce its effect in the future, there will be a shortage of sound men caused by the war. The loss of millions in a war which is not merely destructive of limb but of life must accentuate the poverty and the number of unemployed which are always with us. Thus the main problem is the shortage of able-bodied men plus the unnatural increase of cripples.

Fortunately throughout America and Europe the resources of science are being assembled to find a remedy. The war is a practical lesson in the value of manual training, training of the hand in a large sweep of uses. The manual arts are the earliest and the most productive, and, it is now asserted, the most intellectual, in the sense that they teach the most perfect union of the mind of the worker with the product of his work. According to experts this training of the hands, of both hands it should be noted, enriches the mind by adapting from the impressions of the external world whatever produces symmetry in the development of the intellect. If this notion be obscure examples may clear away the difficulty. For instance, painters like Leonardo da Vinci were at once painters, mathematicians and mechanics, and, on the other hand, Watt, who perfected the steam engine, was supremely at home in the processes of the arts.

The present method of training disabled soldiers is chiefly a continuation of the study of symmetry of mind and body. It is a study of the utmost importance at any time, for every year dangerous trades take a heavy toll of maimed and mutilated men. Three special works on the subject from three totally different points of view have recently appeared. One, by an American, Taylor, is devoted to the study of economy in muscular movements, or, in other words, the study of how to perform a given task with the least expenditure of motion and physical force. Of the other two, one describes the use of artificial limbs, hands, fingers, while the other is an outline of a new system, which will be published shortly in detail, of training the left hand.

The observations, which were made at first hand by a Polish surgeon, Klesz, on the eastern battle front, are recorded and extended by the Belgian physician Joteyko and his pupil, Kiplani, whose book on ambidexterity is standard. These studies are of the most practical and useful kind. At the outset the interesting question arises: Why are the majority of the human race right-handed? Without entering into the countless theories of the cause, it is probable that owing to the position of the heart and great arteries, which are placed for the most part on the left, the need to protect this side of the body has been a guiding factor and has led to the almost involuntary preference for the right hand. It is certain that the right side of the body is usually stronger and better developed than the left; the muscles and nerves are quicker and more responsive and more capable of precise movements. It also appears that the case of left-handed soldiers who have lost the right hand is marked by the following special features: Left-handed men who are being trained to use this hand when they were accustomed to help it with the right are more easily tired than right-handed men; it is found that left-handed men are less accurate in their work; they are able to work less, for muscular action in their

case accelerates the heart and breathing so much that they leave off sooner. In fact, it is said that it is much easier to train a right-handed man to use the left hand than it is to train a left-handed man to use the right. Immovable habit is perhaps the best thing. But the great truth which these writers convey is the advantage of the training of both hands.

Practically, the questions to be solved were three: When a soldier has lost his right hand, the most common case, should he be re-educated in his old trade or profession by means of the left? Or should he be taught a new one? Or should he be fitted with an artificial right hand and be trained to write or draw or work with this? Dr. Joteyko tells us that in most instances the training of the left hand is successful; it is found it does work or performs writing and drawing that have all the characteristics of right-handed work; it is also found that when a shot has produced paralysis or loss of speech a cure is often effected by the training of the left hand. This training calls into play centers in the brain which has not been exercised. For this reason in European schools ambidexterity, or the habitual use of both hands, is being taught. Apart from ambidexterity, it seems clearly proved by these war experiences that there is some connection, some anatomical or bodily relation, between right-handedness and the development of speech.

In regard to writing with the left hand a great difficulty presented itself. Many soldiers in learning to write with the left hand produced the peculiar effect known as "mirror" or looking glass writing, in which every letter of the world is reversed. It is read easily enough if it is placed before a mirror. This tendency is

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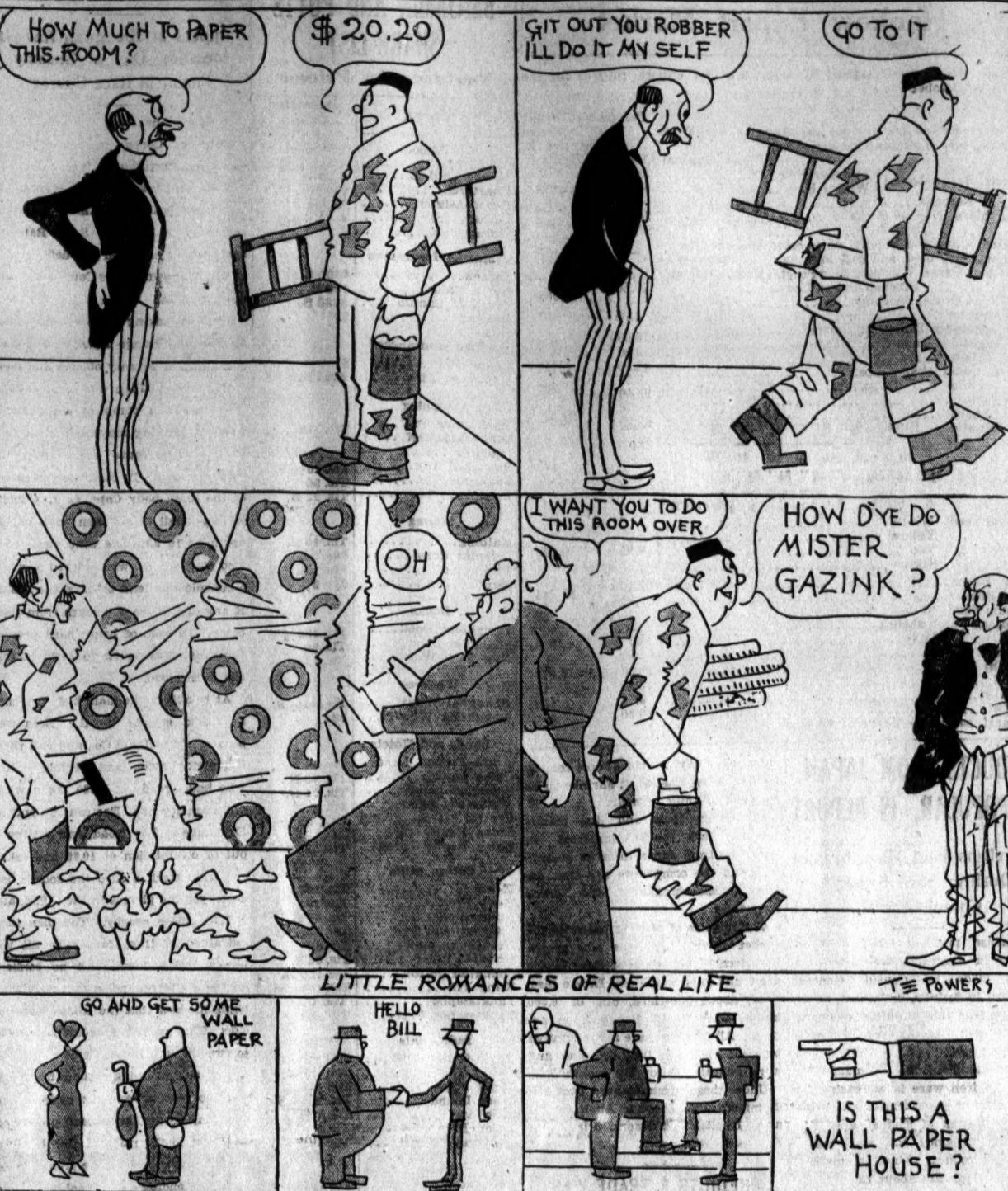
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What's The Use?



Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The audacity and coolness which so strongly characterize the exploits of the aviators in the war, is illustrated by the following anecdote: A Belgian aviator, who had just descended, with his clothes riddled with bullets, was questioned by his friends as to the results of his expedition. "I was in their lines," he said, "with a view to taking photographs, when I was charged by a Fokker with two machine guns. I was unarmed. He pursued me. Well, I could make no other reply to him, so I photographed him."

At the beginning of "summer time" in England, last May, the start and close the mills half an hour

later for the rest of September. It is interesting to note, however, that they finally decided to "hold on," until the expiration of the period fixed by the act, October 1, adjusts matters once more.

An antiquarian of Fairfax county, Va., claims that, at the dawn of the nineteenth century, residents of Alexandria, in that state, were playing golf. This, he says, would not be altogether strange, and inasmuch as there were many Cranks, Ramsays, Douglasses, and McRaes resident thereabouts. He does not produce positive proof of the existence of links, or of players, at that date, but only vouches for the existence of a golf club and for a notice of one of its meetings. While this clew is being followed up, it is still open for the layman to ask why, with so many Scots among the emigrants to the United States, both North and South, the game did not get an earlier start. The distinctively English sports, from the first, were not without their players, and "Caledonian games" are by no means new in the states. But golf had to wait, how long?

Sixty-four years after it was incurred, a debt of more than \$200, due the writer of "Home, Sweet

Home," John Howard Payne, has just been paid by the United States government to an heir not direct in descent from the song writer. Federal officials deny that it is a case of ingratitude by a rich republic, or that it is due to the red tape with which a democratic as well as a monarchical bureaucracy can tie up an obvious act of justice. They claim that, had evidence been shown earlier, by any person, of his or her legal right to the money owed, it would have been paid then. As it is not officially disclosed precisely with whom the claim has been settled, the public may continue to wonder just how consanguineous a relationship finally opened the treasury doors.

Pageantry, as a form of popular education and edification, has steadily risen in favor with educators, civic reformers, artists, and the populace of the United States during the last decade and a half. Yale University, this autumn, is to produce, on a larger scale than any of her rivals have yet attempted, what will very likely prove to be the most imposing academic pageant to date; and this, it is noted, by a conservative institution, only recently awakened to aesthetics' rightful place. Even more significant of the change that has come is the ecclesiastical pageant soon to be shown in the St. Louis Coliseum, under the official patronage and for the benefit of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The world war is changing the outlook for Negroes in the United States. Employers in the North, shut off from supplies of workers from Europe, are now importing Negroes from the South, and to such an extent as to provoke dissent from employers in the South, who have no liking for a labor shortage. As a consequence of the rivalry for his service, the Negro already gets a higher wage. Continued for any length of time, there will be a shifting of population, due to this economic adjustment, that will have consequences immediate and remote.

According to a person eminent because of his knowledge of such matters, it requires the expenditure of no less than four tons of energy to play a simple air on the violincello. The reader will probably find it difficult to escape wishing that a person who knows so much about things of this kind, had not neglected to name the number of tons of energy expended in the tuning up of a symphony orchestra. Not the particular orchestra you are thinking of, but any one.

By T. E. Powers

**Something Different
For Breakfast**

No matter how varied the menu may be at luncheon and dinner, in nearly every family breakfast is apt to be pretty much the same every morning—a piece of fruit, a bowl of cereal, an egg, and a slice of toast. Now and then, however, especially when guests are staying in the house who may not care for the routine breakfast, it is pleasant to change the morning menu and substitute other dishes for the ones regularly adopted by the family.

It is a good thing to have on hand several different cereals—there are eight or ten appetizing ones now available, both cooked and uncooked. To serve a different one every morning, sometimes with the fruit mixed in it, sometimes not, keeps the meal from becoming a monotonous repetition, and yet does not vary it enough to make any noticeable change. A change in breakfast breads, too, is advisable. Bread toasted at the table in an electric toaster may be preferred, but a morning or two of little hot biscuit, graham gems, or popovers, brings one back to toast with added zest.

Here are a few variations of the principal breakfast dish which will serve if nothing more, to show the members of the family how much they like just plain soft boiled eggs.

Egg and Cheese. Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of grated cheese and 1/2 teaspoon of minced parsley. When the cheese is melted, add 4 eggs well beaten, salt, paprika, a dash of nutmeg and of mustard. Stir constantly over a slow fire until of a creamy consistency, then serve on

toast.

Eggs in Tomato Cups—Select small, firm tomatoes, wash well and cut a slice from the stem end of each. Scoop out the seeds and soft pulp and reserve for the sauce. Sprinkle the inside of the tomatoes with salt and invert for five minutes; then cover the bottom of each with a little chopped parsley; break a raw egg into each, season with salt and pepper and place a lump of butter on top of each. Arrange the tomatoes in a buttered pan and have in the oven until the eggs are set. Serve with tomato sauce made of a cup of the strained tomato pulp, 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. On the morning this is served, make additional use of the oven by baking biscuits, popovers or muffins.

Codfish Puffs. Take dabs of leftover codfish that may have been served the day before. To 1/2 cup of the cooked codfish, broken into small pieces, add 1 cup of mashed potatoes, the yolk of 1 egg, 1/4 cup of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, and a dash of pepper. Mix well together, then add the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Drop from the tip of a spoon into hot fat, and fry until golden brown in color.

Eggs Buckingham—Make slices of milk toast and arrange on a platter. Beat slightly as many eggs as there are persons to serve, add salt, pepper and 1/2 cup of milk to every 4 eggs. Turn into a heated frying pan in which there are 2 tablespoons of melted butter. Add a tablespoon of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, and when the liquid boils, pour it over the eggs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve.

Fried Apples—Pare, core and slice several apples. In a frying pan, add 3 tablespoons of butter and 1/2 cup of sugar. Sprinkle 1/2 cup of sugar over them and cook slowly, taking care that they brown but do not scorch. When tender and transparent, remove from the fire and serve.

Eggs in Nests—Separate the yolks and whites of the eggs, one at a time, taking care not to break the yolks. Beat each white stiff, adding a pinch of salt, and place in a shallow ramekin or custard cup. In the center of each place the yolk of the egg. Set in a pan of water and bake slowly until set.

Tomato Toast—Melt 3 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add 1/2 cup of bread crumbs, a tablespoon of sugar, salt, pepper, and a tablespoon of grated onion. Brown, and add 1 cup of stewed tomatoes. Heat thoroughly, and place on squares of toast.

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LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE BOURDREAU.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nikolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen o-A 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China

and Japan

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on

Dollar current accounts and fixed

deposits can be obtained on application.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling

loans against warehouse receipts and

other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts

2%.

Particular of interest allowed on

Dollar current accounts and fixed

deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhan,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit

Account in Taels at the rate of 2

per cent. per annum and on Fixed

Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per

cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per

cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per

cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 8	9:00 a.m.	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.	
18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
22	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	
Dec 27	10:30 a.m.	Seattle	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
1	..	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
2	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
7	..	San Francisco	Venezuela maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
16	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
22	..	San Francisco	Tonyo maru	Br. M.T.C.	
30	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 7	8:30 a.m.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Fr. C.M.S.N. Co.
9	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesian	Jap. N.Y.K.	
9	10:00 a.m.	Kobe, Osaka	Kunano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
11	11:30 a.m.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
14	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakui maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 8	9:00 a.m.	D.L. London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.	
10	..	D.L. Marseilles etc.	Althiatic	Br. Cie M. M.	
12	11:00 a.m.	Marseilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
13	..	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br. P. O.	
20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br. Glen Line	
27	..	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br. J. A. & Co.	
30	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Meronethshire	Br. B. & S.	
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Osprey	Br. B. & S.	
..	..	Marseilles via Cape	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.	
9	..	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Br. Cie M. M.	
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.	
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Keenun	Br. B. & S.	
21	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br. B. & S.	
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br. B. & S.	
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br. B. & S.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 7	8:30 a.m.	D.L. Hongkong Canton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.	
7	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	
7	A.M.	Foochow	Hinomaru	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
8	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Br. J. M. & Co.	
9	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Kwangsang	Br. B. & S.	
9	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
9	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Chib 1	Br. B. & S.	
10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
11	11:00 a.m.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
22	5:00 P.M.	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap. A.T.C.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 7	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
7	D.L.	Newchwang	Yochi maru	Br. B. & S.	
7	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Singming	Br. B. & S.	
7	9:00 a.m.	Weihaiwei and Dalmay	Sakai maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
7	..	Newchwang	Foochow	Br. B. & S.	
7	..	Newchwang	Toonan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
8	D.L.	Tientsin	Kansu	Br. B. & S.	
8	D.L.	Hechow, Eching	Ichang	Br. B. & S.	
8	D.L.	Newchwang	Kewlin	Br. B. & S.	
9	D.L.	Hechow, Eching	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.	
9	10:00 a.m.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
10	10:00 a.m.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J.M.C. Co.	
10	10:00 a.m.	Tsingtao, Dalmay	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
11	D.L.	Newchwang, Hongkong	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
11	10:00 a.m.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 5	5:00 a.m.	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
Nov 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW	
Nov 6	6	Honglee	6,02 Chl.	Tack Wo		
Nov 6	6	Chedoo	1082 Chl.	B. & S.	CNW	
Nov 6	6	Dalay	346 Jap.	S.M.R.	WW	
Nov 6	6	Chinwangtso	1322 Chl.	K.M.A.	SHW	
Nov 6	6	Tientsin	2874 Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW	
Nov 6	6	Hongkong	2815 Br.	B. & S.	SHW	
Nov 6	6	Changkow	4810 Br.	B. & S.	SHW	
Nov 6	6	Newchwang	1820 Chl.	N.S.C.	NSCW	
Nov 6	6	Hankow	2808 Br.	B. & S.	NVKW	
Nov 6	6	Hankow	1749 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
Nov 6	6	Hankow	1242 Jap.	M. B. K.	CNW	
Nov 6	6	Newchwang	269 Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 5	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1865 Br.	B. & S.	
5	Weihaiwei, Chetoo, Tientsin	Fentien	10,000 Br.	B. & S.	
5	Chaofoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428 Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
5	Seattle	Ide maru	4247 Jap.	T. Co.	
5	San Francisco	J. D. Archibald	6364 Br.	S.O.H. Co.	
5	Japan	Kamakura maru	3696 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
5	Japan ports	Matsuyama maru	1886 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
5	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	968 Jap.	N.Y.K.	
5	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892 Br.	B. & S.	C.P.O.S.
5	Yantze River B. C.	Empress of Russia	876 Br.	B. & S.	
5	San Francisco	Swed	6862 Jap.	A. T. Co.	
5	Hankow etc.	Shihyuan maru	450 Br.	N.S.C.	
6	Newchwang	Taipei maru	1103 Jap.	M. B. K.	
6	Hongkong	New Sweden	3287 Br.	B. & S.	
6	Wuhu	Shihon	1104 Br.	S. P. & N. Co.	
6	Tientsin	Wuhu	1227 Br.	R. & S.	
6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	
6	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N.S.N.C.	

Men-of-War in Port

Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander

</

RUSSIANS NOTE GAIN OF A LITTLE GROUND

Driven from Mojeka by Asphyxiating Shells, But Throw Germans Out Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 5.—An official communiqué on Friday showed that Thursday was a day of small things. The Russians regained a little ground west of the Stokhod and in Galicia.

The communiqué yesterday reported: There has been desperate fighting on our south-western front in the wooded region south of the village of Lipitza-Dolnaya.

The enemy, after a furious bombardment with heavy guns, attacked in great strength. They were repulsed at various points by counter-attacks but captured a portion of our advanced trenches on the heights east of Lipitza-Dolnaya. Fighting continues.

In the Caucasus the Turks attacked on a front extending from Sighn-Koldar to Gulardetekian. They were repulsed by our fire and the bayonets and fled.

The communiqué today indicates unimportant operations. The Germans drove the Russians from the village of Mojeka after a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells but they were subsequently thrown out by the Russians.

The Russians made progress south of Dorna Vatra and occupied a series of heights.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for Atlanta:—Mrs. A. H. Allen. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. D. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. A. Schwartz, Mrs. T. Keller, Mrs. E. L. Boydston, Messrs. E. S. Adler and Fierman. For Chicago:—Mr. J. Harvey. For New York:—Mr. and Mrs. Bollman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dupuy, Messrs. H. Salomans, A. C. Chadbourne, and G. Jungins. For Valparaiso:—Mr. C. C. Renocret. For Cleveland:—Mr. and Mrs. Dehnenberg and child. For Raleigh:—Mr. S. Bullock. For Yokohama:—Messrs. L. Camera and O. Mayall. For Nagasaki:—Mr. I. Hashidzume. Per R.M.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver:—Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, Mrs. F. J. Burnett, Dr. H. G. Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sha, Miss Crusaz, Mrs. H. K. Cage, Mr. M. A. Davis, Miss Morrison, F. Frank, Mr. C. B. Gardner, Mr. W. R. Granger, Mr. J. R. Grosvenor, Mrs. B. Brambs, Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, Mr. C. E. Holworthy, Mr. F. A. Hubbard, Miss K. N. Heuermann, Mr. R. D. Hopkins, Miss A. Harding, Mr. Robt. Lang, Mr. A. N. Lethin, Mr. Morris Ovson, Mr. Morris Ovson and 2 children, Mrs. J. H. Pyke, Mrs. Wm. Couch Stuart, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss L. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. H. J. Sheridan, Mr. L. G. M. Timson, Mrs. Trumbell Warren, Mr. B. F. Wosifler, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Engish
Today, Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*						1(8th)
London and Canton	Luchow	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*			10.30*	10.30*	10.30*
Shenking	Shenking	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*			10.30*	10.30*	10.30*
Newchwang	Yechow		1.00						
Europe	Klangtseen								
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama Canada, United States and Europe	Awa maru		1.00						
Hankow	Loongwo								
Japan and U.S.A.	Awa maru	3.00		5.00					
Japan via Moji and Seattle	Loongwo	9.00							
River Posts	Kweilin	9.00							
Amoy	Kwangtse	9.00		4.50					
Kowtung and Canton	Kansu	9.00	1.00	5.00					
Tientsin									
Tomorrow, Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Shuntien	8.30*	1.00						
Shawow and Hongkong	Kwonggang								
Chingking and Canton	Empress of Japan	3.00							
River Posts	Nankin	9.00							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Chihli	9.00		4.50					
Shawow, Hongkong and Canton	Kwonggang	9.00		4.50					
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	8.00*		0.80					
Thursday, November 9.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	8.30*	7.00*						
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	8.30*		2.00					
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	9.00							
River Posts	Kianghsin	9.00		4.50					
Shawow, Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui	9.00		4.50					
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	8.00*		0.80					
Friday, November 10.									
Weihaiwei, Chiafoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30*							
Japan Ports	Penza	2.00							
Japan and beyond	Omi maru	10.00*							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yokohama maru			9.50*					
Hongkong and Europe	Omi maru			10.00*					
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	8.00*		0.80					
Saturday, November 11.									
Shawow, Hongkong and Canton	Nyanza		AB.30*	8.30*					
Thurs lay, October 16.									
3 ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Atlantique			15.00					
**Supplementary mail closes at 7 a.m. on the following morning.									

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

Registration 8.30 p.m.

A Registration 5 p.m. and Parcel post 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

B Registration 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9.30 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

I Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Atlantique will close on Wednesday, November 15 at noon.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

K Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

L Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

M Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

O Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

P Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

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S Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

T Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

U Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

V Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

W Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

X Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

Y Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

Z Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

AA Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

BB Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

CC Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

DD Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

EE Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

FF Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

GG Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

HH Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

II Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

JJ Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

KK Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

LL Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

MM Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

NN Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

OO Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

PP Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

QQ Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

RR Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

SS Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

TT Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

UU Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

VV Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

WW Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

XX Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

YY Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

ZZ Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

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NN Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

OO Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

PP Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, the

Business and Official Notices

TO LET

Flat consisting of 13 rooms, suitable for Office, centrally situated near the Cathedral. Rent Tls. 130.00 per Month.

Apply to Box No. 87
care of
THE CHINA PRESS.

11568 N 8

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith at the
races—a five-dollar
bill—

The last to be found
there when Bill tapped
the till.

With visions of
diamonds a long-shot
he took.

And thus for a time
lost his "Upper Crust"
look.

"UPPER CRUST" RYE
MAKES MEN LOOK
HAPPY.



Ask Bill

Garnet, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1917

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1917.

2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, January 1 and 2.

5 days China New Year—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 6, 7 and 9.

1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, May 28.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Saturday, June 23.

2 days Summer Holiday—Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3.

1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 6.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Monday, October 1.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Wednesday, October 10.

2 days Christmas—Tuesday and Wednesday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.

11568

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SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Only Bank Notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)

Bank of Taiwan

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Banque de L'Inde Chine

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Commercial Bank of China

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International Banking Corporation

Mercantile Bank of India

Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

11549

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 4th November, at a cost of \$10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Free Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price—\$6 for Gentlemen.

\$3 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—\$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea. Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days:—

Tiffin Tickets... Price \$2.00 each

Tea Tickets... Price \$0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Fourth Race each day.

The First Sounding Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, 31st Oct., 1916.

11490

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916.
6th, 7th and 8th November

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 4th November, at a cost of \$10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

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By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1916.

11490

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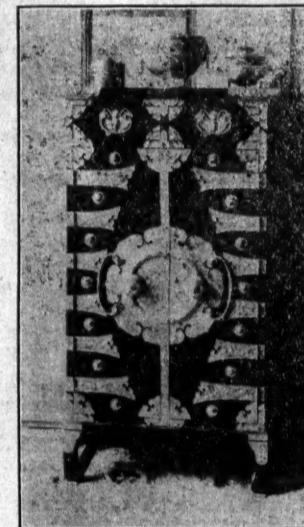
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terms. Apply to Box 73, THE
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